

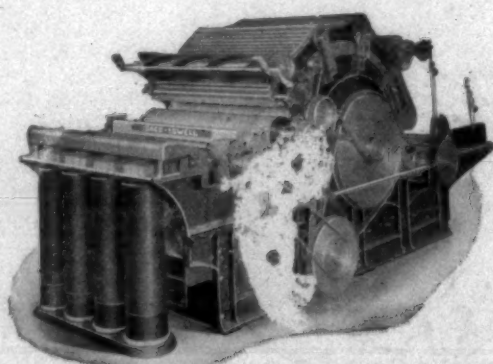
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VIII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 14, 1915

NUMBER 20

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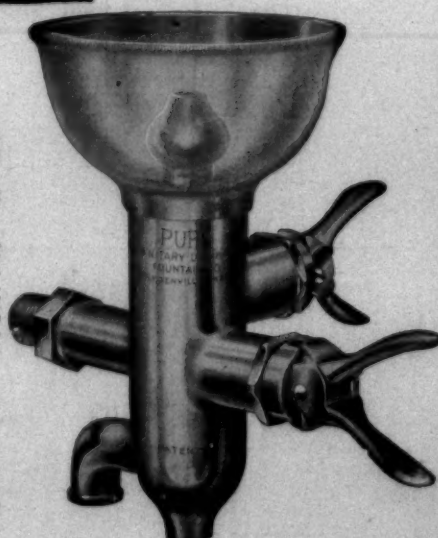
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME VIII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 14, 1915

NUMBER 20

A Demand for a Square Deal

David Clark, editor of Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C., before National Child Labor Conference, Washington, D. C., Jan. 6th, 1915.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I come before you today to make a plea for a square deal for the cotton manufacturers of the South.

I do not come at the instance of the cotton manufacturers, in fact, up to the time of accepting your invitation no one of them knew that I contemplated addressing you and even now, only four or five of them are aware I am here.

I am editor and sole owner of the Southern Textile Bulletin, a journal that covers the textile industry of the South, and goes not only to the cotton mill officials but to the superintendents, overseers, and other practical men in the mills.

Prior to entering journalism, I was for eight years in the cotton manufacturing business beginning as an operative, and at one time or another filled practically every position in the cotton mill. For a considerable portion of the time, I lived with mill people, ate with them and I therefore know how they work and how they live.

The cotton manufacturers have no financial interest in my publication, either directly or indirectly, and I have never hesitated to take issue with them upon any matter where I consider them to be in the wrong.

I stand very close to the men in the mills, including the operatives, and I have my hand on the pulse of the industry. I know what they are thinking and what they are saying, and I am endeavoring through my journal to aid them, not only in their practical but in their moral development and to put into their minds, thoughts and ideas that will do much towards causing them to live clean and moral lives. Probably my greatest field of endeavor has been to promote good feeling and square dealing between the mill officials and the operatives, and I do not believe that any other industry in this country can today boast of as much good feeling, confidence and co-operation between these two classes, as exists in the textile industry of the South.

I have explained to you at length the position which I occupy and the work in which I am engaged, in order that you may know that I have more than a theoretical knowledge of my subject, and I now wish to tell you where I stand upon the subject of child labor. I wish you to remember that I speak from practical knowledge and contact with the subject.

I have never advocated child labor and I have never believed that any child of less than 12 years of age should be allowed to work.

I do not believe that a girl under fourteen years of age should be allowed to work, but I have never seen any evidence that a boy above twelve years of age was injured by cotton mill work, except, in so far as it prevented him from attending school, and wherever and whenever it is possible for a boy under fourteen years of age to attend school, I believe that it should be illegal to employ him in a mill during the school term.

I do not believe that any woman under eighteen years of age should be employed on night work, and in taking this position I take issue with many of our manufacturers.

This is briefly my position upon the so-called child labor question, but at the same time I wish to say that I can show you strong, healthy men, many of them filling high positions in the mills whose appearance will compare favorably with any of the gentlemen before me, who began work as cotton mill doffer boys at eight or nine years of age when there were no age restrictions.

I can show you strong healthy women in the cotton mill villages, mothers of large healthy families who began work as spinners at the early age of eight or nine years.

On the other hand, in spite of all the pictures that your organization has printed and all the statements that have been made, I have failed to note where you have shown one man or one woman whose health has been wrecked by early work.

There is a misunderstanding on the part of the public relative to the work that is being performed in the cotton mills by young boys and girls.

I have seen your statements about the "child at the loom," but it is an impossibility for a child to reach from the front of the loom to the place where the broken threads must be tied. Your representatives have seen small children playing around the looms operated by

their parents or assisting those parents, but it was a misrepresentation to picture those children as running looms.

The young girls in the mills are employed almost exclusively at the spinning frames where it is their duty to watch the thread that break and "piece-up" or replace them. When there are no broken threads they sit on the boxes at the ends of the frames and make occasional trips down the alleys. Their work is not continuous and requires very little physical energy. It cannot be compared to the endless, unceasing strain upon a girl at a sewing machine in one of your New York sweat shops.

When the bobbins on the spinning frames become full the young boys remove them from the spindles and put on empty bobbins. This is called doffing and the boys are called doffers. Between doffs, that is while the bobbins are filling up, the boys are at leisure and play, usually outside but near the mill door so that they can be called when needed.

Those of us who have had experience with doffer boys with their infinite capacity for using their surplus energy for all manner of mischief, can hardly recognize them as the weaklings as painted by the members of your organization. If any of you have doubts upon this subject and wish to spend a lively and interesting two weeks, I will secure for you a position in charge of the doffer boys in a Southern cotton mill, and if you retain your mental faculties at the end of that time, you will paint a different picture of the doffer boy from that you have been accustomed to see. They are full blooded American boys with health and energy and an infinite capacity for doing the things that they should not do, and boy for boy, I believe that they can lick any other class of boys in this country.

The trouble with your organization is that your representatives do not present the true facts. They take exceptional cases and give them to the world as average and usual conditions. You tell about the mill man violating the laws of his state, but your organization often violates a higher law than that of man, which says, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

I do not mean to give offense but I am here to tell facts and I do not believe that the donors and patrons of this organization intended that their money should be used to misrepresent conditions.

Speak of child labor in Southern mills to the average man or woman, and immediately a mental picture arises of a girl of four or five years of age, ragged and exhausted with a heavy burden, and standing over her a brutal man with a whip. It is the picture that has been created in the minds of the public largely by the efforts of the National Child Labor Committee, and in creating that impression, you have borne false witness against your neighbors.

I hold in my hand the editorial page of the latest number of the "Good Housekeeping" magazine. It contains an editorial intimating that children of five and six years of age are employed in the mills of North Carolina. On this page is a picture of a monument on which is written the word "PROFIT," and at the base of the monument lies the ragged figure of a child of not over five years of age.

Why did they illustrate this picture with a girl of five? Why did they not put there the figure of a girl of thirteen, or fourteen, or fifteen years?

I charge that it was done purposely to create in the minds of the public, the idea that the North Carolina cotton manufacturers are employing children of that age, whereas the minimum age limit is thirteen years, and only in rare cases and in violation of the law, are children of fewer years being employed.

The picture was a violation of fact, and the man who produced it told an untruth as much as if he had used words.

A few years ago in a pamphlet issued by Dr. McKelway, was the picture of a small girl standing near a machine and the inscription below that machine indicated that the child was liable to be crushed and ground to death at any minute. Many a mother shuddered at that picture and hated the employers of that girl, when as a matter of fact she was standing near a section beam on a warper, one of the most harmless of machines, and it was almost impossible for her to be injured.

I could cite many similar cases where a half truth has been told and the wrong impression created, and I can say honestly that I have never seen a statement issued by the National Child Labor Committee

relative to the Southern cotton mills that did not exaggerate conditions or contain half truths.

When your investigators come South they seem to be looking for the unusual and exceptional cases, and to have no idea of giving a square deal to the cotton manufacturers.

A mother, especially one who is working on the spoolers where there is considerable space, often prefers to take her little child in the mill and let it play around her rather than leave it with neighbors.

Where a family lives a considerable distance from the mill it is the custom to send the dinner pail to the mill by the young children and they usually reach the mill before stopping time. Such children are seen and either through ignorance, or intentionally, are represented as being employed.

There are, I am sorry to say, mills that violate the age limit law but the Southern States are essentially law abiding, and sooner or later every mill will be forced to comply with the legal requirements. The changes in such laws have been rapid in late years and it naturally requires time for mills, especially those that fought against the changes to adjust themselves to the new conditions, but it will be done.

I do not think your organization has been granted any commission to enforce the laws of North Carolina, and coming from states whose violations of laws, including those of child labor, are far in excess of those of my state, I say that you should clean up your own back-yards before you attend to ours.

I do not wish to paint the condition of the Southern cotton mill operatives as ideal. They work and work hard, and their surroundings and lives are not all that could be desired.

However distasteful the idea of manual labor may be to those who live by their wits, we have not yet reached the state where most men do not have to earn their living by the sweat of their brows.

Many of you have read Thos. R. Dawley's book, "The Child That Toileth Not." The cotton manufacturers of North Carolina purchased a considerable number of those books and distributed them, but I condemned them for their action.

Dawley's book contains a great deal of truth but he selected the exceptional and unusual cases and it is not a true picture of the section which it is supposed to cover. Dawley painted the picture as some mill men wanted to see it, just as your representatives paint their pictures as they believe you want to see them.

It is a fact however, that a majority of the people who have gone from the mountains or the small farms to the mills have immeasurably benefitted their conditions, and it is also a fact that the child on the farm does harder and more injurious work and has less opportunity for enjoyment than the children in the mill.

I have never heard of your organization advocating age restrictions for the child on the farm and it is openly charged that you are afraid of the political influence of the farmer.

Volume 4 of the 1910 United States census on occupation statistics gave the following for North Carolina as regards boys between 10 and 13 years of age:

Total engaged in gainful occupations.....	53,457
Engaged in agriculture	47,884
Hired out for farm and dairy work	7,560
In the cotton mills as bobbin boys, doffers, carriers, and spinners, mainly	2,304

The figures for girls of these ages in North Carolina are even more striking:

Total engaged in gainful occupations	30,822
Engaged in agriculture	26,196
Hired out for farm and dairy work	3,648
In the cotton mills as spinners, winders, spoolers, weavers and knitting mill operatives	2,319

These figures show that out of 84,279 children employed in gainful occupations, only 4,623, or 1 out of 16, were employed in cotton mills.

If it is your Christian duty to strike the shackles from child labor, why devote all of your time to one and allow the other fifteen to continue their labors?

Before closing I wish to say a few words relative to your proposed National Child Labor Law. The child labor question is not a national one and there being different conditions in different states, I believe that it is a question that should be regulated by the states.

The whiskey question is a National one because whiskey can be carried or shipped from one state into another and there be used to debauch its citizens.

The fact that a boy of thirteen works in North Carolina, can in no way injure the citizens of New York or Massachusetts, and, plainly speaking, it is none of their business.

Because the citizens of North Carolina will not do your bidding you now seek to force your views upon them through the National Congress. North Carolina has always shown a regard for the welfare of her citizens, no matter how humble and has been a leader in the enactment of laws for their moral uplift.

We have driven from our state the bar-room with its insidious influence; the gambling halls and the dens of vice, and the observance of the Sabbath is rigidly enforced.

Most of you come from cities where the bar-rooms and the gambling dens hold full sway, where the dens of vice are filled to overflowing, and where theatres and places of amusement run full blast on Sunday.

Until you bring the moral stamina of your own states on a plane

with North Carolina, you can hardly claim the right to dictate the laws by which we shall be governed.

In conclusion, I wish to say that the cotton manufacturers of the South are entitled to a square deal and I demand that your representatives cease misrepresenting conditions.

If you feel that the enforcement of our laws is your business and your duty, I wish to make to you a practical suggestion. When you find a case of employment of children under the legal age, publish the name of the mill and that of the child and its parents. Such an act will cause the violation to cease, and is far better than telling the world that you know of such a case and intimating that it is usual.

I have not intended that this address should give offense, because I believe that most of those who are supporting or conducting your organization, are Christian men and women, actuated by an honest desire to help humanity.

I have stated plainly the facts as I see them and I thank you for your attention.

(From Washington Post, Jan 7th.)

STIRS CHILD UPLIFTERS

Editor Charges Conference Men With Misrepresentation.

DEFENDS COTTON MILLS

David Clark Arouses Reform Leaders With Accusation of False Statements About Southern Conditions. Tells Delegates It's "None of Their Business"—Draws Heated Replies.

A sharp clash over conditions under which children are employed in Southern cotton mills enlivened yesterday's session of the eleventh annual conference on child labor at the Willard. David Clark, editor of a trade paper at Charlotte, N. C., charged that gross misrepresentation of factory conditions in the South had been given currency through pamphlets distributed by the national child labor committee and told delegates from other sections that their reform work should start with a clean-up of bars, gambling and vice dens and Sunday theaters at home.

(From Washington Times, Jan. 6th.)

SAYS CHILD LABOR IS MISREPRESENTED

Southern Editor Denies Stories of Bad Conditions Existing in Cotton Mills.

DECLARES TRUE FACTS ARE NOT PRESENTED

David Clark, of Charlotte, N. C., Speaks at Convention of Child Labor Committee.

David Clark, managing editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, exploded a veritable bomb at the annual conference of the National Child Labor Committee today when he read a paper defending child labor conditions in his State, and charging that the committee persistently misrepresented conditions in the South.

It was at Mr. Clark's request that

he was heard, and at the conclusion of his paper he was answered briefly by Dr. A. J. McKelway, Southern secretary of the National Child Labor Committee.

(From Charlotte Observer.)

HALF-TRUTHS HURT WORSE THAN LIES

David Clark Asks the Child Labor Committee to Mind Own Business.

PUBLISH THE FACTS.

If Meddlers Must Help Enforce Laws, Then Give Violations Not Ill-Nourished Generalizations.

Observer Bureau, Washington, Jan. 6.

David Clark of Charlotte branded as false today charges made by numerous hired advocates of child labor laws.

The Times of this city says Mr. Clark "exploded a verbal bomb at the annual conference of the National Child Labor Committee, when he read a paper defending labor conditions in his State and charging that the committee persistently misrepresented conditions in the South."

Washington lobbyists got a hard lick from Mr. Clark, who said:

(From Washington Star, Jan. 6th.)

SAYS CHILD LABOR ISN'T OVERWORKED

Editor Comes to Defense of Young Workers in Textile Mills of the South.

The other side of the tragic shield shown yesterday by the national child labor committee at its convention at the New Willard Hotel was presented today when David Clark of Charlotte N. C., editor of a publication devoted to the textile industry, and for eight years in the cotton manufacturing business, denied the stories of the exploitation of the labor of little children.

Mr. Clark accused members of the national child labor committee with having distorted the facts as to the

employment of little children in the cotton mills of the south, and a controversy arose at the convention. It had been intended that Dr. A. J. McKelway, secretary of the committee, should reply to Mr. Clark, but the latter's train was late and the address of Dr. McKelway, entitled "Child Labor and Patriotism," was delivered first.

Mr. Clark pleaded for fairness to the cotton mill owners of the south. He said in part:

(From Raleigh News & Observer.)

CLARK DISPUTES LABOR FIGURES

Charlotte Man Criticises the
Methods Used; Dr. McKel-
way Comes Back.

STORMY SCENES FOLLOW

Many Statements of Charlotte Editor
Denied; Mrs. Kelly Asks Why Pro-
tection of Cotton Belongs to Federal
Government and Protection of
Children to States.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—Dr. A. J. McKelway, Southern secretary of the National Child Labor committee, and David Clark, a Charlotte, N. C., editor, had a lively clash at today's session of the eleventh annual conference on child labor.

(From Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle.)
CLASH OVER CHILD LABOR.

Dr. A. J. McKelway Replies to Editor
Clarks Criticisms.

Washington, January 6—Dr. A. J. McKelway, Southern Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, and David Clark, a Charlotte, N. C., editor, had a lively clash at to-day's session of the eleventh annual conference on child labor.

We are not prepared to say that the Government expert who says he found children six and seven years old working in North Carolina is lying about it, but we have not seen or heard of anything of the kind.—Durham (N. C.) Herald.

David Clark, of Charlotte, made a hit in Washington last Tuesday and let the truth come in vast volume when he said that it would be plenty good time for the Northern reformers to harp about child labor in the South after those same Northern reformers had closed the bar-rooms, the dives and the sweat shops in their own country. His remarks drew fire from some of the reformers who had met to discuss social and industrial conditions of this country.—Monroe (N. C.) Enquirer.

(From Concord (N. C.) Tribune.)

We are glad to see that at least one man has had the temerity to stand up before the child labor agi-

tators and tell them some things. Yesterday in Washington before the meeting of the National Child Labor Committee, Mr. David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, of Charlotte, read a paper defending child labor conditions in North Carolina, which have been so often attacked by the committee, in which he said:

Dr. A. J. McKelway, Southern secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, and Mr. David Clark, of Charlotte, publisher of a textile journal, clashed Wednesday in a lively tilt at the annual conference of the Child Labor Commissioners in Washington. Clark declared that until Northern States cleaned up their bar-rooms, dens and dives and ended their Sunday theatres they had no right to complain of child labor in Southern cotton mills.—Gastonia (N. C.) Gazette.

The Nation's Business.

At the annual conference on child labor held at Washington on Wednesday the proceedings were marked by some acrimony, which is not a bad sign ordinarily because it usually means warmth of interest. In this case there was a clash between the Northern and Southern conception of what children ought and ought not to do in the mills. Finally, David Clark, the editor of a trade paper at Charlotte, N. C., told the Massachusetts and New York representatives that it was none of their business how North Carolina treated her labor problem.

Well, possibly it is none of Massachusetts' business. But it is the nation's business, and there is a bill in Congress now, passed by one branch, providing that no goods into the making of which child labor enters shall be eligible for interstate transportation.

If the Southern States wish to confine their commerce each within its own borders, it is probably none of our business. If they want interstate trade, they will soon have to come to the best and most humane ideas in the matter of small workers.—Boston Post.

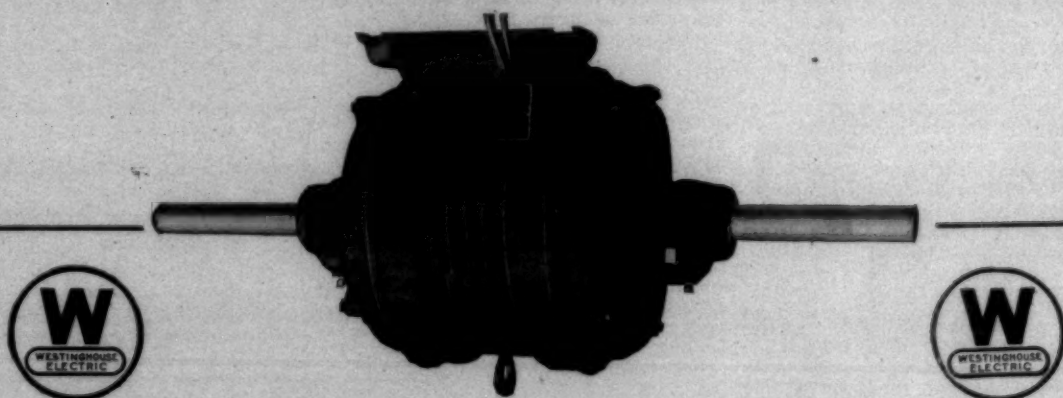
A Few Letters.

The Mayo Mills

Mayodan, N. C., Jan. 8, 1915.
Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

My dear Mr. Clark: It was with pleasure that I read of your speech in Washington before the Child Labor organization and the manly stand you took in this matter, really presenting the fair and just side of the southern manufacturer. We cannot express our appreciation too highly, and we are sure the same

(Continued on Page 9.)



Westinghouse Electric Type CS Four-Frame Motor

Without doubt the most satisfactory four-frame motor ever produced.

Bearings and shaft are extra heavy.

Forged steel frame and feet insures great strength with minimum weight.

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BOSTON
NEW YORK

ATLANTA

PHILADELPHIA
CHARLOTTE

Preparation of Warps for Weaving

Number Twenty-two.

In attempting to write an article on this subject, there are a great many points to be considered, in following the yarn through the various processes before it reaches the spooler. It is not necessary to state that from the time the cotton is opened in the mixing room, until it is placed on the loom, it is going through the process of preparation. The best any of us can do is to see that it goes through each process in the best possible condition, with the means afforded us at hand, and not let it go through in a slipshod manner, and say, "Oh, well the weaver can remedy that."

Spooling.

To a great many this is considered the simplest process in the mill, one that requires the least attention, but here we are mistaken again, a great deal of bad work is produced on these machines, which causes bad work in the warping and slashing machines. In the first place we should have spools the right size for the yarn being run, as a spool too large for the numbers being made is a source of a great deal of trouble in that the when the spool is filled full of yarn, it is too heavy, and the yarn will not stand the strain to which it is subjected to in the warping. This is an important point, but lost sight of by a great many buyers.

Spooler spindles should not run over 850 R.P.M. and be kept well oiled. The different thread guides used are easily adjusted, and should be as close as possible without chafing the yarn, and kept level so as not to make what we all term big ended spools. The traverse motion should work free and easy, at all times, and so adjusted that same will travel the full length of the spool, filling same at both ends perfectly, lifting rods kept clean and not allowed to hang up, bobbin holders set at an angle so that the yarn will run off with the least number of breakages, for the least number of knots you have in the work the better it will run. Long knots, slip knots, lapped ends, and broken ends on the spools are a source of bad work which affect the processes that are to follow.

Warping.

There are a great many things to be considered in warping, that can make or break good running work. This process, like spooling, is considered by a great number to be very simple, and it appears to be so, but it is much more complicated. Bad running work on the slashers, tying-in machines, and looms has

often been directly traced to the warping. The purpose of this machine is to wind a beam of yarn from numbers of spools, cones, or tubes set in a creel at back of machine. These creels should be level, fastened down to the floor, and well braced so that they will not be moved about, but set steady in place. They should be so set that each thread will be independent of the other, and not drag one against the other; these should be kept in good condition, the steps should be of glass, iron or porcelain, the spools should fit the creels, and be of a suitable size for the yarn being run. Iron skewers to fit the spools, and creels should be used, wooden creel steps and skewers create too much friction.

Of the many evils surrounding the process of warping, none are so easily produced as those in connection with filling the beams, and which can be so easily detected, as the work is in plain view of those in charge and whose duty it is to look after these machines. Some of the evils that may be mentioned are: filling beams too full, at both ends, that is, the yarn piling up or creeping against the beam heads, filling beam not full enough at both ends, all of which causes a great deal of trouble with the selvage, ends left out here and there, soft wound, and beams wound too hard, some filled too full others not full enough, two ends run in an eye, crossed ends, lapped ends, large knots, slip knots, long tail knots, spools run down too small, creeling the machine before the beam is finished leaving too many knots. Creeling should be done after the warp is completed there by getting rid of these knots. Starting the machine too quick thereby straining the yarn, running machine at a high rate of speed, loose threads left here and there when creeling, before the warp is finished, uneven tension on account of creel steps being broken, broken ended spools, skewers of different size, beams with crooked journals, expansion combs not spreading evenly, rolls and other parts of machine not properly oiled, causing undue straining of the yarn. In order to have good warping all parts must be so adjusted that everything moves in perfect unison from start to finish, that is, there should be no jerking, yanking, back-lashing, or undue friction. The stop motion, if of the hinged, drop-wire type, must work free and easy, and all parts connected therewith should be carefully adjusted, so that the machine will stop at once when an end

breaks. If an electric stop-motion is used, the generator must be kept in perfect working order, and all connections must be positive in order to accomplish the desired results. Each machine tender should see that the ends are in proper place before taking the lease, and keep a correct count of all leases taken in order to avoid making warps too long or too short. Weigh each beam when it is finished to see that it has the proper length, and no mistakes will be made before cutting same. Don't put poor help on these machines and expect good work, when everything else about them is in first-class condition.

Slashing.

The slasher mostly in use in the south to-day is the cylinder type, and the work of this machine is what we will consider. After the section beams have been placed in the creel, the leases are taken, at the commencement of each set, the friction on all beams should be equalized so that the strain on one beam will be no more than on another. There are a few important points to be considered in slashing, to my mind the most important of which is the sizing, and the manner in which it is applied. If we could only get our slasher tenders to realize and appreciate the importance of good work from these machines, how much better it would be and what a benefit it would be, not only for the mills as a whole, in being able to produce a better grade of goods, at a less cost per pound, but it would mean a larger production for the weaver, thereby enabling them to make more money, at so much less labor.

The size kettle is usually placed on a platform a few feet above the size box, and steam connections made to it. The ingredients are thoroughly mixed and cooked. When ready for use this mixture flows through a pipe leading to the size box the size box and rollers should be thoroughly cleaned washed out with hot water. Steam should be turned on the box in order to bring the temperature up to about the temperature of the mixture. Do this so that the mixture will not become chilled by coming in contact with the size box and rolls, thereby causing lumps in the size.

Regulate the amount of size in the box so as to keep the rollers well covered, and the sizing at a regular temperature all the time. This can be done by using thermometers made especially for this purpose. By doing this you keep the size at a regular consistency, and every warp is sized evenly. You know work

will not run well on the looms when one warp is sized too heavily, and another not enough. You can detect this by going and examining the looms in different parts of the room. Keep cylinders hot enough to dry the yarn as it passes through the machine. High steam pressure will bake the yarn and make it brittle, and if the cylinders do not exhaust properly, one side of the machine is hotter than the other and the yarn on one side is dry while the other is damp, which causes the yarn to stick together on the beam. The cylinder should have a safety valve on it, and this valve should be properly set at all times. Man or hand-hole and stuffing glands should be kept well packed, and the cylinder should run freely and easily without undue friction. Leases must be properly taken, and the yarn should be spread evenly over the entire width of the beam. What has been said in reference to the beam on the warper, will apply to beams on the slasher, and in addition to that, keep press roll weight regulated so that the beams will not be too soft or too hard. This press roll should extend the full length of the beam. Have press rolls of different sizes to fit each size beam, for they do not cost much and their use will pay well.

Drawing, or Tying-in Machines.

The tying-in machine is used in a great many mills. Much care and attention is required for these machines, but the mills are amply repaid for placing these, in the quality and quantity of work produced, care must be taken to see that all adjustments are made before starting machines, otherwise trouble is likely to occur. The draw-in machine is a simple one, and in itself does not require any attention but as the help on these machines are paid by the piece, some attention must be paid to them. They should be grown girls, who know and understand how to do the work well, and not get the ends all crossed up, as one will notice when going through the weave room. This is another source that gives the weavers a lot of trouble, and which can be avoided. Each one should have a number, and this number should be placed on the head of each beam and when the overseer detects any work crossed up, and not drawn in straight, or other defects he will know who to go to about same.

In placing the beam onto the loom, the fixer should see that all parts are perfectly adjusted, and in good shape, the loom cleaned and well oiled before starting, then we will have no excuse for not having good

W. H. BIGELOW

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warps, and good running weaving.
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Number Twenty-Three.

This article is intended to treat with white yarn only, as my view of the matter is that colored yarn should be treated differently owing to the different machines it has to pass through.

According to the rules of the contest we, of course, presume that the yarn reaches the spoolers in good condition.

To begin with, care should be taken in the selection of spools, for it is highly necessary that you should have spools suited to the number of yarn that you are running. Of course, several different numbers of yarn can be successfully run on the same size spool, but to obtain the best results care should be taken to avoid getting your spool either too large or too small. For illustration, if you spool your yarn on a spool that is too large and heavy, when your yarn reaches the warper it is subjected to too great a strain, causing it to break down, and requiring frequent piecing up, all of which causes it to run badly. Of course, the spools should be large enough to hold as much yarn as is possible without subjecting the yarn to too great a strain, so it can easily be seen that it is very important to select a spool suitable to the number of yarn you are running.

Then every spooler should be set up to suit the number of yarn that you are running, close enough to catch the larger gouts, but not close enough to catch every little lump, for some of these lumps and gouts are unavoidable in the best of spinning and if your spooler guides are set close enough to catch the smaller ones will break the yarn and cause it to be pieced, and really doing more harm than if the small lump had been allowed to pass through.

Now there should be a system to everything, so every spooler hand should have a mark on each spool that she makes that would positively identify her work, and this should be looked over by the overseer of the spooling room every day, and each spooler hand held responsible for her work. This, of course, would aid in locating a spooler that is out of fix and making bad work.

The boxes that the spools are hauled to the warpers in should be padded with some soft material to prevent your spools getting broken, or the ends chipped, as this will ruin your yarn or cause it to run badly. Also the person taking down the spools from the spooler should not be allowed to throw the spools in the box carelessly, but should be taught to lay them in the box carefully, as otherwise they will tangle them.

The same care should be taken in creeling on the warpers.

Now to obtain the best result on the warpers every section beam should be perfectly true. If they are not they should be taken to the lathe and trued up, as it is impossible for a warper tender to set a selvage to beams that have crooked spindles. With a beam of this kind you will have a selvage that is high on one side of your beam and low on the other, making it impossible for the slasher tender to make a good warp. After putting your section beams in good shape, you, of course, know how many ends you want to run for each grade of goods. Then the greatest number of ends possible to each section beam should be run. This, of course, will give you the least possible strain on your yarn at the slashers, as you will

have the greatest possible number of ends to the least possible number of beams.

The warper tender should be instructed to lay out all bad spools, such as soft yarn, tangled spools, slip knots, kinks, etc. These spools being marked, can be traced back to the person responsible for same.

The drums on warpers should never be allowed to run after they wear slick. They should be repainted before they get to slipping and chafing the yarn on section beam.

The comb or rake should be set with great care so that your beams will be even and smooth, not setting your selvage too close to beam head and causing what is commonly called a packed selvage, which is impossible to remedy on slasher and will give a great deal of trouble after reaching the loom. Neither should they be set too far away from beam head.

It is very important that each warper be numbered, and each beam bear the same number as the warper on which it was run for the purpose of tracing any bad work that may occur.

Every drop-eye should work freely and every warper be kept in such condition that it will stop readily when a thread breaks, and, of course, the weight that regulates slack rollers should be regulated so as to take up whatever slack might occur to prevent kinking of the ends.

I will not attempt to discuss the merits or demerits of the different sizing compounds or starches, but will say, settle on some sizing material of the best quality, boil it well, keep it hot in your size box, cooking it up as you need it, not leaving any over at night to be re-boiled the next morning.

Now your section beams should be put on and each beam adjusted so that all of the beam heads will be even, thus allowing your yarn to run over and under the beams in front of it in its course to the size box without interruption. Just as soon as you can get your yarn straight and tie it to the yarn that was left on the set that has previously run out, put in your lease strings, turn on steam enough to dry your yarn while running your knots through slowly. I prefer picking a lease by counting the ends in front, using the smallest number of ends possible to the dent. This will give a smoother sheet, thus making a smoother and better beam.

The loom beam that you are now ready to run yarn on should be trued up just the same as the beams on the warper. See that all of your beam head bolts are in and tightened up. Care should be taken in setting your selvages the same as on warper.

There should be as little tension on the section beams as is possible to run with, and this should be reduced as the beams run out, thus keeping the strain on the yarn as low as possible at this end.

The size box should always be kept well filled with hot size and immersion roll kept well immersed, thus allowing the yarn to remain in the size as long as possible and become thoroughly penetrated.

The wringing or squeeze rolls should be kept perfectly free of lumps and wrinkles, especially the front roll. This roll, to begin with, before a jacket or blanket is ever put on it should not be allowed to and its surface should be both round and smooth. After the blanket is put on it should not be allowed to become lumpy and hard, but always kept smooth and with as much cushion as possible, cleansing the yarn from size and at the same time

not mashing it flat and otherwise damaging it.

The cylinders now receiving the yarn should have sufficient steam to dry it, but not one pound more than is absolutely necessary, for after the yarn is dried to make the cylinders hotter will not add to the strength of the yarn but on the other hand will have a tendency to cook the elasticity out of the yarn, causing it to become brittle, and to weave badly.

Now in starting a new beam the friction should never be very tight, as this will cause the yarn to be wound too tight on the beam often breaking it, especially on the selvages, and will not weave well, often having to be cut out with one or more cuts yet on the beam.

Now I can't say just how often lease strings should be run through as the conditions vary with the different yarns, but will say they should be run through as often as is necessary at all times, keeping the ends well separated.

Drawing-in.

First, if the warps are to be drawn on the warp-drawing machine, care should be taken in setting of harness so that the needle will not strike the sides of harness eyes, chafing or cutting them, and causing them to break out the ends after they are put on the loom.

If the warps are to be tied in on knotting machine before the pattern that the warp is to be knotted to is cut out of the loom, the warp should be perfectly straight and all ends put in.

There are a great many minor details that I have left out for lack of space, but if I can always get warps of this kind I will have no trouble in running them, and I have been overseer of weaving, warping, slashing and drawing-in for the past 15 years on many different grades of goods.

"Squire Jabez Melton."

Number Twenty-Four.

Spooling is the first thing to consider and it is the duty of the overseer and his assistants to be on the lookout continually to see that the spooler tender ties good, small, knots. The guides must be close enough to catch the gouts and there must be constant watching to see that the guides are kept properly set. Most all spooler tenders will slip open the guides whenever they can. If they can't get the guides open they will run the yarn out of the guides when it is convenient.

See that the spools are not too full, and that the yarn is not piled up on one end of spools. If the spools are too full and run over at the ends, it gives trouble at the warping. The spool boxes should not be filled too full. If so they will fall on the floor and damage the yarn. So there must be the utmost care taken with the yarn otherwise there will be bad running work and

inferior cloth in weaving. Keep a close watch that the spool tenders don't lap their ends and avoid kinks that loose waste does not get in the yarn, for if it does warper will have trouble and when the warping runs badly and stops, you know there will be inferior warps for the looms.

There should be a good honest warper tender in charge of the warpers, and no incompetent person should be allowed to put up an end. It is very important to keep close after the warping. If this is neglected the result will be bad warps. See that the ends are got up straight and are not crossed and see that the selvages are perfectly smooth, not piled up on one end and are not off at the other end, otherwise the slasher will run badly. Of course there will be bad warps if the section beams are not properly adjusted when starting up the warper, and you will have trouble with keeping your selvages nice. The warper tender should be careful to tie a nice, short knot and see that that no loose waste gets in the warp. There should not be any fanning off or brushing down while the warpers are in motion, otherwise the weaving will suffer. Care must be taken in handling the warps when they are finished. This applies to ball warps as well as beam warps.

In regard to warps in dye house, the warps in this department are neglected to a greater extent by the operatives especially when there is colored labor; also the dyer gets careless, as well as other folks, and the handling through the washers and dye kettles so many times is a very severe test on good yarn. After it is made perfect before hand, the dyer sometimes misses it in manipulating his dyes, and also delays by various causes, the yarn and very often the warps leave the dye house in a miserable condition and it is impossible to weave good cloth and get production. This dissatisfies the help and the result is the mill suffers.

Beaming comes next. When the beamer tender gets his warps from the dye house he should be very patient and start up his frame with care and be on the lookout to keep his warps straight and get up every loose end. Otherwise there will be trouble at the slasher. The slasher cannot make good warp with such yarn. The beamer tender should not lose his head and kick and jerk his machine for if he does he makes bad matters worse. When this is the case the weaving suffers.

Slashing is next to be considered. Here you must have a good wide-awake man, one whom you can depend on, for when you deliver good yarn to the slasher it can be ruined by a careless slasher tender. When you put a set on see that there is no more tension on one beam than another. If so the yarn will be stretched more on one beam than the other, and it will also make the beams run out uneven. This makes waste and weakens the yarn. The slasher tender should al-

Guessing Blank.

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Address

ways be on his guard, watching his section beams, seeing that no laps run any longer than possible. See that the size is kept at the proper height in the size box. If the set runs badly he should run his lease strings in as often as possible and keep the yarn straight on every beam finished. See that the slasher tender uses the desired amount of starch and compound and a small quality of tallow. Boil it 45 to 60 minutes keep the size boiling very slowly in the box and keep the immersion roll very nearly covered with size.

Be sure that the yarn is dry before it is delivered to the loom beam. If not dry the yarn will mold and will not weave well. There should be a good, even friction on the beam. Not hard, but just good and firm. Soft warps will not weave well and of course there will not be as much yarn on the beam. So this will be a drawback in production. There must be a good, smooth blanket on the squeeze rolls. It is important to keep a close watch after this, just before stopping time at night. Let the size run down and clean out the size box thoroughly and wash the box with water from the hose. Be sure all the lumps and scales are thoroughly out and keep the outlet pipe open. Be sure all the refuse matter passes out.

See that the warps are handled with the utmost care from the slasher to the loom. A good warp can be very badly damaged after all the good care it received up to when taken off the slasher. The tying and drawing-in department comes next. See that the warp is put up straight and be sure to get all the yarn in a perfectly straight condition. When tied or drawn-in take it down with care, for the next man to put it on the loom.

When the man gets the warp to put on the loom he should handle it with care. Get the loom ready, put the warp on and adjust everything. Get all the yarn straight, start the loom and stay with it until he is sure that everything is all right, otherwise he can make a lot of unnecessary trouble for the weaver and there will be a loss in production.

Sober.

Number Twenty-Five.

As the first process of warp preparation is spooling, it is necessary to see that the spoolers are in good shape to make a good spool. The spools should be barrel-shaped with the greatest diameter in the center of the spool. This barrel shape is arrived at by the eccentricity of the mangle wheel, which enables us to place more yarn on the spool without running the yarn over the ends of the spools. The thread guides should be set close enough to catch all large gouts or lumps, but not close enough to chafe the yarn. The spooler hands should be required to tie a good small knot when tied by hand, and if tied by knotters the knotters should be tested each day by the overseer to see that they tie a proper knot.

My idea of warp preparation is to have all preparatory processes in one room under one overseer. Then there can be no excuse. It is either prepare good warps or accept the responsibility for bad preparation after the spools are properly filled with yarn.

If the warps are to be slashed the spools are creelied in the beam warper. Considering the work done right up to this process, the most important point to be noted is to see

that the warper stops quickly when an end breaks, thus avoiding loose ends. As a rule there is more complaint of beam warpers on account of uneven beams, that is, high or low selvages or large and small ended beams. Now it is obvious that if one end of a beam is larger than the other the large end will let off a greater length of yarn than the small end, which will cause the long or slack side to strike the lease rods in a slack condition and will often break over causing bad work.

The way to make even beams is to ascertain the exact center of the comb on the warper and see that you get the same number of ends on each side of the center of the comb. Then you will have done the most important thing in beam warping. Of course all broken ends must be mended up promptly.

Slashing when the warp are properly prepared depends more on the skill and knowledge of the tender than the machine.

The beams should be placed in their receptacle and weighted in such a manner that all the yarn will be of the same tension. The sizing must be of a consistency to suit the number of yarn, number of ends per inch in the cloth, also number of picks per inch in cloth. Experience has taught me that a strong, thin size weaves better on line work than a heavy, sticky size. The drying should just be sufficient to dry the yarn, but not enough to take the natural moisture out of it. The tension between the front roll and the size roll should be just enough to keep the yarns taut, but not enough to stretch the yarn. The leases should be taken often enough to keep the ends in their proper places. Conditions vary so on different classes of work. It is not practical to say just how often leases should be taken. This must be judged by the slasher man and overseer.

The yarn should be wound on the loom beam firmly, but not too tightly, as if the beam is too hard there will not be enough give to the yarn in weaving. As slashed warps are, when drawn in by hand, drawn from a comb they should be carefully combed in order to keep the ends straight. When tied or drawn by machinery the same precautions must be observed to keep and tie all ends in their proper places.

The loom beam should be handled carefully all the way to the loom in order not to dent or break the yarn on the beam. There should be plenty of humidity in the tying room, especially on heavily sized warps. Otherwise the tying machine will not tie as well as it would with plenty of humidity.

The warp should be tied in the loom with all the ends in their proper places. At that I would consider the warp properly prepared. Now, Mr. Weaver, you can try your hand at the best way to prepare cloth for the market.

The above method is the simplest, cheapest and easiest method of warp preparation and should be used when the class of goods will admit of its use. But there are many styles of colored checks and stripes where slashers are not used, owing to orders being received to make only one or two loom beams of a patterns. For this class of work the short chain beaming method is usually employed. For short chain beaming the spools from the spoolers go to the chain warper, where a chain warp is made ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 or more ends or used according to the numbers of yarn and class of goods, the warpers are intended for the higher the counts, the fewer the ends and shorter

should be the chain.

The chain warper should be watched for the following defects. Loose or lost ends, long or slack sided chains and see that the cut bands are tied at regular intervals, as the automatic cut-marker rings the bell. As the condensing of the warp from a wide sheet of ends into a chain is very important it will pay to look after this very closely, or you will have trouble at the beaming. The V-shaped fork that is placed on the condensing head of the chain warper requires very careful adjusting, so as to conduct the yarn in an even chain over a space of about two inches. Otherwise some of the chain will be slacker than other parts, which being sized in that condition, as it is run through the size boxes in the dye house, will cause the slack to run slack on the beaming frame. This will either cause breakage and knots or cause slack ends on the loom beams.

The chain, after being made on the chain warper, is taken to the dye house, where it is boiled out to remove the natural kink from the yarn. It is either dyed or bleached, and then sized. As the warp in this method is sized in the chain it will require a much heavier mixture of size and very much longer immersion in the size after which the size must be evenly and thoroughly squeezed out of the chain by weighted roller. Some mills run their warps through the size two and three times. We get good results on 26's to 30's with one run. After leaving the size boxes the warps is run over the drying cans. The latter should not be stopped with a warp on them, as it will bake the

size on the warps, causing them to open up badly at the splitting machine, where the warps are counted off and split up into various patterns.

The counting off and splitting of patterns for beaming is important, as the counter must count off and split exactly the required number of ends to compose a warp for the loom. After the various colors are split out the beamers take what is required to make a warp. They should be laid in the beamers back or comb not more than four ends per dent. Then these four should be split to twos with a rod, thereby dividing the ends in twos just as they are warped on the warpers.

The beamer should run all the pieces composing his warp at as even a tension as possible, thereby distributing the stretch to the whole warp. The beamer should watch carefully for loose ends and tie in warp bobbins that have been previously sized and wound for this purpose. He should also see that the yarn is wound on the loom beam evenly and firmly without high or low selvage or ridges.

I have just noted a few of the important points in this method of warp preparation and fear I have more than used three columns. Warps prepared by the short chain beaming method are nearly always either drawn-in by hand or twisted by hand. They should always be drawn or twisted from the lease the beamer leaves on the warp. The tying-in the loom and other details that apply to the slasher warps also apply to this method.

Dresser.

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A Few Letters.

(Continued from Page 5.)

will re-bounce greatly to the advantage of the Southern people.

With kind personal regards and very best wishes I am,

Yours very truly,
W. C. Ruffin.

Revolution Cotton Mills

Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 8, 1915

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: I want to thank you for the stand you took at the Child Labor Conference in Washington City on the 6th inst. I don't think any of us want to work children of a tender age. But what we dislike is to be so falsely misrepresented as some of the agitators are doing. Any and all of the agitators are welcome to come and look over my help. If they will only state the facts after their visits, and I am sure the same will hold good in all of our Southern mills. I believe after children reach the age of 14 years they should be put to work, but prior to this time I think the State should provide good schools for them, and not depend on the manufacturers to do it.

If it wasn't for the money the mill owners put up our mill schools wouldn't amount to anything.

I also want to express to you my appreciation of your valuable paper. I consider it the best and cleanest textile paper published.

Wishing you a prosperous New Year, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,
Revolution Cotton Mills,
Geo. P. Stone, Supt.

Franklinville, N. C., Jan. 7, 1915.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: Please accept my congratulation on the stand you took at the National Child Labor meeting, which was held at Washington Jan. 6th.

I started to work in the mill at the age of 10, and I am now 30 and I want to endorse every word you said at the National Child Labor meeting.

I have always said that a few more men like yourself and a few more good women like Mrs. Ethel Thomas would set the South free of the falsehoods that the writers have ever tried to throw on her.

Yours very truly,
A. W. Faris.

Greenwood Cotton Mills.

Greenwood, S. C., Jan 7, 1915.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: I have just noticed in to-day's copy of the Atlanta Journal an account of the so-called clash between yourself and the hired agitator of the National Child Labor Committee, A. J. McKelway.

I believe you voiced the sentiments of the mill people of the South, not only of the mill authorities but the mill operatives as a whole. It has always been a strange thing to me why such people should want to come down South where they are not wanted when there is such a field for their work in the

slums and sweat-shops of the North, unless it was what they are getting out of it.

I want to congratulate you on the stand you took on it, and wish for you and the Textile Bulletin a continuation of the splendid success of the past few years.

Sincerely yours,
J. B. Harris,
Overseer Spinning.

Warrensburg Commercial Club

Warrensburg, Mo., Jan. 9, 1915.

David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: I am very much interested in your address on "Child Labor Conditions in N. C.," delivered recently in Washington.

I have just noticed a brief outline in The Observer. If your address is to be printed, I would be pleased to have you send me a copy.

I was reared in North Carolina, educated at Trinity, and have always contended that my native State is never given a "Square Deal" by the imported child labor reformers. I heartily endorse your position in the matter.

Thanking you in advance for the favor, I am,

Respectfully,
J. H. Scarborough.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 11, 1915.

Mr. David Clark, Editor
Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: I have just read with a great deal of interest, your address before the National Child Labor Convention, which was recently held in Washington, D. C.

I wish to express to you my hearty congratulation, of the manner in which you handled your subject, and that I heartily agree with you, and that I am wholly in sympathy with the stand you have taken.

Enclosing the following lines, with apologies which you can publish if you care to do so.

(With apologies to Public Enemies, by Walt Mason.)

If you build Textile Mills, in all the valleys, and on every hill,
Give lucrative employment to hundreds of hands;

If by your efforts, villages, towns, and cities rise, where there formerly were still-houses and dives;
If when bringing kale to others, you acquire a little kale,
Then you've surely robbed the widows, and children,
And you ought to be in JAIL.

If by planning, and toiling, for the benefit of your help, you erect churches, schoolhouses, Y. M. C. A. and recreation halls,

You have won some wealth and fame, it will make no odds, how honestly and fairly you have played the little game;

Your success is proof sufficient that you are to health and vigor just a common foe,

You're a soulless manufacturer, to the dump pile you ought to go;
It's a crime for you to prosper, because the preacher-editor failed.

(Continued on Page 16.)

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

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Published Every Thursday By

Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK, Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr., Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1915

New Directory Ready.

The Jan. 1st, 1915, edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills has been completed and is now ready for distribution.

We have had a large advance sale as Clark's Directory has become very well known to the trade as by far the most accurate Directory that can be obtained.

Business Improving.

There is no question that there is a much stronger feeling in the cotton goods market.

A cotton manufacturer who operates large mills stated that he received more orders in last Sunday morning's mail than he received during the entire months of October and November, 1914.

Cotton yarns are slightly higher in price, but the advance hardly equals that of cotton. The control of the market by the buyers and brokers is indicated by the fact that when necessary they will pay higher prices for goods, but they will not pay more than will compensate for the advance in cotton.

The situation will not always be in the hand of the buyers because the demand for goods is daily growing greater.

The Clash at Washington.

On page three will be found an exact copy of the address delivered by David Clark before the National Child Labor Conference at Washington, D. C., Jan. 6th, 1915.

We hope that none of the remarks will convey the idea that we have any sectional feeling, for such is not the case.

The cotton manufacturers and the machinery and supply men of New England have nothing whatever to do with the National Child Labor Committee, in fact judging by remarks heard in New England they have, if possible, even more contempt for them than have our Southern manufacturers.

The warmest commendations that we have heard of the stand that we took at Washington have come from former residents of New England who now reside in Charlotte or other sections of the South.

The best people of New England or New York are not behind the National Child Labor Committee, in fact the only class that are behind them are a few well meaning but misinformed philanthropists and those who are being well paid for

the work they are doing for that organization.

The people of the Northern States with these few exception are not interested in this matter and our remarks were not intended in any way to include them.

The National Child Labor Conference was held in the assembly hall of the New Willard Hotel in Washington and about one hundred and fifty people, two-thirds of which were women, were present at the Wednesday morning session.

On account of Mr. Clark's train being three hours late he did not reach the hall until 11:30 o'clock and he was immediately conducted to the platform and began his address.

Lewis T. Bryant, Commissioner of Labor of New Jersey and John Golden, president of the Textile Workers of America, who were to precede Mr. Clark, had both been prevented by illness from being present and for that reason Dr. A. J. McKelway, who had, purposely, been placed upon the program in order that he might reply to Mr. Clark had been obliged to deliver his address before Mr. Clark's arrival.

It was no pleasant duty to deliver such an address before that audience but we felt that it was time for somebody to express the feelings of the cotton manufacturers.

They gave Mr. Clark the closest of attention throughout his entire address and it is fair to say that their replies although pointed were courteous.

At the conclusion of his address he was requested to keep his seat on the platform, and did so while eight delegates, three ladies and five men, proceeded to reply to him.

Dr. McKelway replied with a typical McKelway speech, shrewdly trying to defend himself by irrelevant statements which created impressions that apparently supported him.

Wiley H. Swift made a semi-humorous reply denying about everything that Mr. Clark said. He was somewhat disconcerted when in the midst of a statement he turned to Mr. Clark and said: "Is not that so?" and got back a quick answer, "No it is not."

A minister from Illinois made the typical speech of a man who had only a theoretical knowledge of his subject and made the astonishing statement that child labor did more harm than whiskey.

Mr. Clark made him admit that he had never been in a cotton mill and knew nothing of mill conditions.

Homer Folks, vice chairman of the National Child Labor Committee, made what was to us the most remarkable reply of all, when he admitted that conditions had been

exaggerated and that half truths had been told and stated that there would be more exaggerations and more half truths. He justified their use on the ground that they were the means towards what he considered a good end.

The following is one of the passages that occurred in the debate:

Lady from New York: I have heard Mr. Clark's address with much interest and admire his candor. He says that conditions in the Southern mills are misrepresented and if that be so why does he not invite us to come down and take a trip through his mills. (Great applause and laughter.)

Mr. Clark: I will be very much pleased to have the lady and any of her friends make a trip through our mills and I will do ever better than that for I will meet them in New York and personally conduct the tour.

While we are in New York I will get you to take me through your sweat shops and canning factories and if I do not find employed in them five young children to one that you find in our North Carolina mills I will withdraw all opposition to your proposed laws. (Slight applause.)

I recall reading a short time ago a report on your canning industry that showed a deplorable condition and child labor far worse than can be charged against us.

Lady from New York: We had that report made.

Mr. Clark: Well then, with so much cleaning up to do at home, I could not think of asking you to help us with our cotton factories. (Applause and laughter.)

So the debate ran and would have run much longer if the chairman had not announced that on account of it being past the dinner hour the meeting would have to adjourn.

On leaving the stand Mr. Clark was surprised at the large number of delegates who came forward to shake hands with him and say he was right. He had to leave at once for New York to fill a business engagement but judging from the following extract from Washington Star of the next afternoon the delegates were still stirred up and were devoting time to him at the next day's session:

"Great importance was attached by members of the conference to statements made yesterday by David Clark, editor and owner of a publication devoted to textile industries at Charlotte, N. C., in which he demanded 'fair play' for the employers of children in the cotton mills, and said that there had been misrepresentation and exaggeration of conditions in the mills so far as children are concerned. Many of those at the conference rushed to reply to Mr. Clark."

The press of the entire country carried the story of the clash, most of them using large headlines and we hope that the address has done much to counteract the false impression of our cotton manufacturing industry that had been created by the National Child Labor Committee.

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PERSONAL NEWS

J. D. Miller has resigned as yard overseer of the Williamston (S. C.) Mills.

W. F. Andrews has become yard overseer at the Williamston (S. C.) Mills.

R. B. Hunt has accepted the position of superintendent of the Mississippi Cotton Mills, Morehead, Miss.

E. W. Robertson of Columbia, S. C., has resigned as director of the Parker Cotton Mills Co.

M. C. Carnes of Jacksonville, Ala., has accepted a position at Sycamore, Ala.

J. A. Shipes has returned to his former position as overseer of spinning, spooling and warping at the Cowpens (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

G. R. Collins, of Birmingham, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of night spinning at the Prendergast (Tenn.) Cotton Mills.

M. E. Stevens of Columbus, Ga., has accepted the position of agent of the Mississippi Cotton Mills, Morehead, Miss.

Jno. L. Davidson, of Griffin, Ga., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C.

W. J. Thackston, of Greenville, S. C., has been elected secretary and assistant treasurer of the Parker Cotton Mills Co.

O. H. Witherspoon, formerly of Lancaster, S. C., is now filling a position in the card room of the Dixie Mill Mooresville, N. C.

J. E. Wicker has resigned as superintendent of the Holt-Morgan Mills, Fayetteville, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Sterling Mills, Franklinton, N. C.

J. H. Fields has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Riverside Mills, Anderson, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Toxaway Mills, of the same place.

Paul Gossett, who has been shipping clerk and assistant paymaster at the Williamston (S. C.) Mills, now has a position in the office of the mill president.

J. E. Williamson has resigned as manager of the Holt-Morgan Mills, Fayetteville, N. C., to become general superintendent of the Eureka and Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C., and the Fort Mill Mfg. Co., Fort Mill, S. C.

Gus Kiser, has become night superintendent of the Whienel (N. C.) Mills.

Zack L. Underwood is now filling a position as second hand at the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

G. P. Smithy has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

— Hall has resigned as overseer of weaving at one of the mills at Kannapolis, N. C., to become superintendent of the Holt-Morgan Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

I. L. Britt, carder and spinner at the Dillon (S. C.) Mill has been transferred to overseer spinning and winding at the Maple Mills of the same place.

M. M. Trotter, Jr., has resigned of his was Judge W. C. Benet. Mr. as secretary and assistant treasurer Parker is a son of W. H. Parker, a of the Parker Cotton Mills Co., but practicing lawyer of Abbeville, and will continue his connection with a grandson of Judge D. L. Wardlaw. the corporation.

Lewis W. Parker to Practice Law.

Lewis W. Parker, formerly president of the Parker Cotton Mills Co., has announced that he will engage in the practice of law in Greenville. He has opened offices on the third floor of the Masonic Temple.

Mr. Parker was formerly a lawyer but left that profession to engage in the cotton mill business. He graduated from the University of South Carolina Law School in 1887, having previously taken a literary degree at that institution. In 1888 he came to Greenville and at various times was associated with H. J. Haynsworth, Jos. A. McCollough and L. O. Patterson in the practice of law in this city. Another associate

In 1907, Mr. Parker quit the practice of law to enter into the mill business. He soon become one of the most prominent mill men in the South. He formed the Parker Cotton Mills Co., of which he was president until recently.

Mr. McDonald Remembered.

W. J. McDonald, the superintendent of the Walton Cotton Mill, Monroe, Ga., who is also a prominent member of the city council, was handsomely remembered by the overseers at his mill Christmas, when he was presented with a beautiful gold watch chain and pendant. Mr. McDonald stands very close to all the employees of the Walton Mill, and is likewise held in high esteem by the officers of that institution, and it might be added in this connection that the personnel of no set of employees in Georgia is higher than that of those who operate the Walton Mill and assist in the turning out of its splendid products.

Mr. McDonald appreciates his beautiful gift very highly.—Walton Courier.

Effrd Mill No. 2 Albemarle, N. C.

S. D. Bennett Superintendent
C. B. Blalock Carder
N. F. Thompson Spinner

Jackson Mill, Monroe, N. C.

G. A. Polatty Superintendent
W. T. Royster Carder and Spinner
H. M. West Weaver

Clinton Cotton Mill, Clinton, S. C.

J. P. Carter Superintendent
E. T. Anderson Carder
W. R. Goggins Spinner

Ida Yarn Mill, Laurel Hill, N. C.

J. M. Hogan Superintendent
J. D. Carlton Asst. Supt.
A. H. Sloan Carder
Charlie Saunders Spinner
Z. F. Wright Master Mechanic

Effrd Mill No. 1, Albemarle, N. C.

S. D. Bennett Superintendent
T. L. Ledwell Carder
A. D. Martin Weaver
E. E. Shed Cloth Room
N. F. Thompson Spinner

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Send us a worn shuttle with completely filled bobbin and state kind of goods woven and name of loom. These will explain your needs and help us to design an efficiency shuttle for your requirements. This shuttle has the approval of loom builders and weaving experts. It should help you to weave better fabric at a lessened expense.

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Uniformity in quality and size are important features of our rawhide drop box loom pickers. The quality is as good as the best selected hide and the most careful workmanship can make it, and the pickers are always uniform in length and thickness so that they are ready for the loom without filing or fitting.

No Disappointment in Using Garland Pickers.



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SACO, MAINE

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Wake Forest, N. C.—The Royall Cotton Mills have resumed night and day operation.

Lumberton, N. C.—The Lumberton Cotton Mills are running full time, 60 hours a week.

McColl, S. C.—A fire in the picker room of the old mill last week resulted in a loss of about \$100.

Yorkville, S. C.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Lockmore Cotton Mill was held in the city last week for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year.

Philippi, W. Va.—W. L. Fordyce and associates plan organization of \$25,000 company to establish woolen mill; install 10-loom blanket equipment; has not purchased machinery.

Lexington, N. C.—The contract for the looms for the 15,000-spindle addition to the Erlanger Mills, has been placed through Fred H. White of Charlotte, with the Stafford Co. of Reidsville, Mass.

Caroleen, N. C.—President Tanner and Superintendent Dobbins of the local mills are now in Boston arranging to install a larger number of Draper looms in the Henrietta Mills. This large plant is running on full time and with good faith in the outlook for 1915.

Macon, Ga.—The Bibb Mfg. Co. has placed an order with the Saco-Loewell Shops for a considerable amount of machinery consisting of picking, carding, roving and twisting in connection with their automobile tire goods department. They have also purchased some machinery to replace old machinery at their Porterdale plant.

Anderson, S. C.—A slight accident to the engine of the Riverside Cotton Mills Thursday afternoon of last week caused the shutting down of the plant. Officials stated that they hoped to have the damage repaired and the mill going by Monday.

J. E. Sirrine, of Greenville, and several of his assistants came to Anderson for the purpose of making an inspection of the engine and determining what was necessary to do in order to repair the damage.

Kings Mountain, N. C.—A charter was issued last week for the Kings Mountain Manufacturing Company of Kings Mountain, Gaston County. The capital is \$95,000 authorized and \$48,100 subscribed by W. A. Mauney, J. S. Mauney and others for general textile manufacturing business, woolen mills and merchantile business.

This is either a renewal of charter or reorganization, as the Kings Mountain Mfg. Co. has been in business for many years.

Greenville, S. C.—At a meeting of directors of the Parker Cotton Mills Company, held in Richmond Wednesday, W. J. Thackston, of Greenville was elected secretary and assistant treasurer, succeeding M. M. Trotter, Jr., who resigned the titular position, but who will continue his services with the corporation. At this same meeting L. W. Parker resigned as a director, as did E. W. Richardson, of Columbia, president of the National Loan & Exchange bank of that city. M. L. Marchant resigned his position as vice-president of the Parker Cotton Mills Company, and was succeeded by W. E. Beattie. This was a step in the re-organization plan of the company.

W. E. Beattie was elected a director to succeed E. W. Robertson, but the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Parker has not been filled. The resignations and elections are effective immediately.

Some of the changes made are more or less perfunctory, and no great import attaches to any of them so far as could be learned. Mr. Beattie is in New York, so no statement of changes other than those announced could be had. It is understood that the corporation is continuing to work along the lines of re-organization as mapped out at the recent change in management, when M. C. Branch of Richmond, became president and W. E. Beattie treasurer.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—G. H. Miller, of Chattanooga, has purchased the interest of W. B. Davis in the Davis Hosiery Mills and allied interests in that city. The consideration all told was about \$150,000, practically half in cash, the balance being entire ownership of the Fort Payne, Ala., hosiery mill. The trade transfers no interest whatever in the widely advertised Buster Brown hosiery. That familiar emblem was a trademark of the Davis plant and by the transaction remains with the mill instead of being identified with Mr. Davis' future operations.

Mr. Davis will retain his residence in Chattanooga and will be active president of the Fort Payne mill. His son, Robert Davis, will be manager. The Alabama plant was established a few years ago by Mr. Davis and Mr. Miller. It is said to be in a prosperous condition.

While no definite announcements had been made by Mr. Miller up to January 5 relative to conduct of the main plant of the old Davis mill, and its auxiliary recently built in a distant suburb, it is understood that he would probably bring about large expansion in their capacity and business.

Accompanying the deal, also, reports were rife that Mr. Davis would establish an entirely new hosiery mill at Chattanooga of large proportions. He declared this rumor to be unfounded but the report persists. In addition there is considerable talk that regardless of the

truth of that report, he will make arrangements to finish the products of the Fort Payne plant at Chattanooga, as there are no facilities for the final processes in the Alabama town.

The business separation of Mr. Davis and Mr. Miller involved one of the largest trade deals executed in Chattanooga for some time. The Davis Hosiery Mill is one of the largest textile industries in that section, employing, when running full capacity, about 1,000 hands.

Columbus, Ga.—James A. Porter, vice president of the Bibb Manufacturing Co., and his brother, John A. Porter, manager of the Bibb manufacturing Co., both of Macon, were in Columbus this week, in connection with a large improvement on the local plant of the Bibb Mills on North Highlands. When seen by a representative of a local paper the former stated that he had nothing to say in connection with the improvement. He would neither deny or affirm that the improvement would be made.

It has been rumored here that the Bibb Manufacturing Company would make improvements which will amount to between \$75,000 and \$100,000. Mr. Porter was asked if these figures were any ways correct, but he still stated that he had nothing to say and would prefer that rumors only be handled. Just what the improvements will be could not be officially learned or when they would be started.

The Messrs. Porter spent most of their visit in the city at the office of the Columbus Power Co., which would seem to confirm the rumor that the Bibb Manufacturing Co. is contemplating installing electrical machinery in their mills here to operate, either wholly, or in case of high waters, with power furnished by the Columbus Power Co. In case this is the cause of the Porters' visit to Columbus at this time, the cost of improvements will be considerable and will take several weeks to install the machinery necessary to make the switch.

It was learned from authentic, but not official sources that the latter was the nature of the contemplated improvements and that the work would not interfere in the least with the work of the operators. The night shift, which has been operating at the Bibb Mills for a few months in the past and are still working at night, will not be affected, either, as it is understood that the improvements will not conflict with them in the least.

Cotton Ginning Breaks Records.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Cotton ginning in the last two weeks of December surpassed the same period of every other year except the record production year of 1911, and brought the total cotton ginned from the 1914 crop up to 14,447,623 bales, a quantity greater than ever ginned in

any other year to January 1, and 130,000 bales more than in 1911. Cotton ginned during the last three years after January 1 has varied from 1,236,071 bales in 1911 to 635,090 bales in 1913.

Ginnings for the two weeks' period amounted to 470,914 bales or 95,000 bales less than the record for the period made in 1911. The period's outturn brought the total cotton in Alabama and Oklahoma to a greater quantity than ever produced in these states.

The eighth cotton ginning report of the season, compiled from reports of Census Bureau correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt and issued at 10 a. m. today, announced that 14,447,623 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1914, has been ginned prior to January 1. This compared with 13,347,721 bales, or 95.5 per cent of the entire crop, ginned prior to January 1 last year, 12,907,405 bales, or 95.7 per cent in 1912 and 14,317,002 bales, or 92.1 per cent in 1911. The average quantity of cotton ginned prior to January 1 in the past four years was 12,914,160 bales or 94.7 per cent of the crop.

Including in the ginnings were 44,816 round bales compared with 94,999 in 1912 and 96,227 in 1911.

Sea Island cotton included numbered 76,886 bales, compared with 74,320 bales last year, 67,257 bales in 1912 and 105,988 bales in 1911.

A Mill Man's View.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: Your editorial on "Need of Publicity," in your issue of Dec. 31st, is the most timely and altogether pertinent article I have read in a long time. Indeed, you express some ideas that I have rarely seen in print before, if ever.

I have had an intimate acquaintance with the New York and Boston markets for many years and know the inside workings of the commission house about as well as I know my own mill and assure you of the correctness of your position when you state as a fact that the commission house has practically ceased to sell and has "degenerated to a go-between between brokers and sellers."

Indeed, the "system" has become such that the mills are practically without representation in the markets; whereas the buyers are fully represented by both commission agents, so-called, and brokers.

For instance, a broker will get an inquiry from a buyer for a hundred bales or a thousand pieces of goods—he goes to a commission house and states he has a place for so much of such and such goods. Whereupon the commission men, who is paid by the mill to represent the mill, will almost invariably ask the broker "what will he (meaning the buyer—the converter) stand for it?" "What would he (the buyer—the converter) be willing to pay for the goods?"

In a word, the business of selling cotton mill products is today the most unbusiness-like transaction in the world of trade. We mill men build mills, put up the money and credit with which to operate them, take all the manufacturing risks, see our plants and our own lives daily wearing out, and sit quietly by and let the buyer name the price to the broker and the commission house that we are to realize for our goods. As you tersely state it, "the selling methods followed today are the greatest liability of the cotton mills."

We can not make the money to which we are entitled by reason of the fact that we own the mills and manufacture the goods, unless we can get a price for our goods that carries a profit with it.

Goods today are selling on a basis of 6-cent cotton in face of the fact I can not purchase middling cotton off the wagons at less than 7 5-8—it will cost me 8 cents if I have to buy it, from a cotton merchant and pay delivery charges to mill.

Similarly, goods were selling on a basis of 11-cent cotton, when the staple was costing 14 to 14 1-2 cents.

Now why should we be content to accept prices for our goods which do not allow us a profit? None of us would accept 80 cents in exchange for a dollar worth 100 cents; but we are daily accepting 16 and 18 cents for our goods which we know are worth 20 cents. Why? It is because our selling is not, in our own hands—we have delegated it to the commission house, with the result that the converter and the broker offer us what they please.

I should be glad to attend a meeting of treasurers and discuss this grave danger face to face with my contemporaries—it is of common concern, and calls for co-operation. We must do something—we must all prosper or all will lose.

Our Southern mills are the best equipped on earth; but a list of Southern mill stocks reveals the astounding fact that most of them are selling below par, and you and I know, many of them are just a few days ahead of the sheriff, unless some remedy is found and applied and it be done immediately.

What is the remedy? Get a price us a profit, same based on our costs of production. In a word, price our own goods—don't let the other fellow do it. Let the dog wag the tail; not the tail wag the dog!

You evidently have the matter very much at heart, and I thank you for your editorial most heartily.

Now why don't you go the next step and send out cards feeling out the mill men, and ascertain how many would attend a meeting to be held in Greenville on Feb. 3rd, say for purpose of discussion and action of some sort? If you get sufficient encouraging replies, call the meet-



A Humidifier Your Help Will Like

Some humidifying systems have an excess of parts. And you say what do I care whether they like it or not. Just a moment. Yes, you do. Because if they don't like it—or anything else—they are going to do one of two things—put it on the bum, or get another job.

And you and I lose.

I know a factory where there are Turbos and another humidifier. The help prefer a job in the Turbo rooms. Perhaps because all the other equipment is new and runs well.

But the funny part of it is they keep applying to the Super for a chance to get a job in the rooms where the Turbos are.

How do I know? The said Super said so. Nuff ced.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

TEXTILE BOOKS

Carding and Spinning, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ing, and I for one, will certainly be on hand.

The price situation and present selling methods are menacing our very existence as manufacturers and something should be done.

"Co-operation" is the watchword.
A Georgia Cotton Manufacturer.

Mill Men Banqueted.

"Some eats!" It was a veritable feast that the Standard Cotton Mills had spread Saturday evening for the foremen of this big enterprise, as an evidence of appreciation of their loyalty and efficiency. The dinner was served at the Busy Bee Cafe, and the clever Greeks who run that establishment outdid themselves for the occasion, everything "cooked just right" from the big turkey to all the "fixings."

Mr. Wm. Parker, the able president of the mills, presided at the banquet, and stated that in his forty years experience in the mill business in England and in this country, he had never found a better set of employees than the Standard Mill are now fortunate in having.

The mill foreman in whose honor the banquet was given are: Overseers carding, J. C. Lanham, J. A. Adams; overseers spinning, T. J. Jones, J. P. McElveen; overseer winding, A. H. Nunnis; engineers, John W. Davis, W. B. English; carpenter, C. H. Morton; roller coverer, Andrew Johnson.

The office force were also entertained at the dinner: Messrs. W. T. Jester, L. E. Bassett and Wm. Parker, Jr. The other guests were Mayor S. P. Holloway, Messrs. R. O. Pitts, F. D. Noble and E. B. Russell.—Cedartown Standard.

The Cotton Trade in Great Britain.

Already some improvement is shown in the cotton industry. The Liverpool Cotton Exchange reopened in the middle of November, and there has been considerable business in yarns and sales of cloths for the oriental markets have increased. The record of unemployment has also fallen off materially, having been reduced from 14 1-2 per cent in September to 6 3-10 per cent in November, and there is also a record of materially reduced short-time in the industry.

In connection with the relations of labor to capital there has been a practical reestablishment of the so-called "Brooklands Agreement," an agreement which has been suspended for the last two years. This agreement makes much less probable labor troubles during the continuance of the war.

At this date the indications are that there is a definite improvement in the stability of the cotton manufacturing industry.—Consular Reports.

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
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JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Trading in the primary cotton goods market last week was fairly active and the markets remained firm. The gray goods ends of the market also showed improvement and the buying, while mostly in small lots, was more general than it has been.

Large distributors of cotton wash fabrics found buyers showing more interest and more activity in covering some of their needs for next spring. The announcement that a quarter cent advance on prints, to go into effect on January 1st, had been named, quickened the demand. More orders came through and the inquiry was a great deal better than it has been at any other time lately. Jobbers who have been holding back their purchases now see that they will have to buy, or buy at higher priced next week. Percales are expected to be advanced and more interest was shown in that division of the market.

Ginghams and similar lines of colored goods are getting into a stronger position, both as regards price and volume of business secured. Cotton yarns have reached rock bottom prices, it is generally thought, and any change in their prices is expected to be upward. The demand for prints has been steadily increasing, and the prices have held firmly. Efforts to force concessions on these goods were not very successful.

Southern staple ginghams have enjoyed a heavy business during the past few weeks and demands all come from all parts of the country for these goods. The low prices which have been prevailing made ginghams an investment which many buyers took advantage of. The prices have now been advanced on the leading lines and the mills will take no more orders on the old basis. It is expected that prices will be further advanced. The general position of Southern made staples is much stronger than some time back.

The general tone in the Fall River print cloth market was much better last week than it has been for some weeks past. There was moderate inquiry for wide goods and the sales were of good volume. Total sales for the week were estimated at 180,000 pieces, about 50,000 of these being spots. The greater part of the business last week was done on wide goods, and there was very little trading on other than standard styles. Manufacturers stiffened prices somewhat, and would not accept contracts for deliveries to commence more than three months ahead. Sateens were in better demand and sold more freely than in many weeks, and there was some call for twills.

A substantial increase in the week's volume of business could easily have been made if the mills showed a readiness to meet the demands of the buyers and converters. Most manufacturers were not inclined to go ahead at present prices

for long time contracts. The greater part of the sales made call for deliveries during the first four months of the year. Buyers were especially anxious to place contracts for delivery six months ahead, but the mills generally balked on any goods for delivery beyond a period of three months hence on the present price basis.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Print cloth, 28-in. std..	2 7-8	—
Gray goods, 39-inch,		
68x72s	4 3-8	4 1-2
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s..	3 7-8	—
4-yard 80x80s	5 5-8	5 3-4
Brown drills, standard C	1-4	6 3-4
Sheetings, So., std ..	6	6 1-4
3-yard, 48x48s	5 1-2	5 3-4
4-yard, 56x60s	4 1-4	4 1-2
4-yard, 48x48s	4 1-8	4 1-4
4 1-2-yard, 44x44s ..	3 7-8	—
5-yard, 48x48s	3 1-2	—
Denims, 9-ounce	12 1-2	16
Stark, 8 1-2-oz., duck, 14		—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.		—
duck	16 1-2	—
Ticking, 8-ounce	12 1-2	—
Standard prints	4 1-2	—
Standard ginghams ..	6 1-4	—
Fine dress ginghams, 6 1-4		—
Kid finished cambrics 3 3-4	4	

Hester's Weekly Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks.

In thousands bales.	
In sight for week	517
In sight same 7 days last y'r	377
In sight for the month	532
In sight same date last year	411
In sight for season	8,368
In sight same date last year..	10,888
Port receipts for season	5,087
Port receipts same date last y'r	7,563
Overland to mills and Canada	
for season	493
Overland same date last year	673
Southern mill takings for	
season	1,659
Southern same date last year	1,874
Interior stocks in excess of	
August 1	1,131
Interior last year	777
Foreign exports for week	349
Foreign same 7 days last year	235
Foreign for season	2,847
Foreign same date last year	5,578
Northern spinners' takings and	
Canada for week	66
Northern same 7 days last y'r	60
Northern for season	1,275
Northern to same date last y'r	1,673
Statement of world's visible supply:	
Total visible this week	6,000
Total visible last week	5,819
Total visible same date last y'r	6,149
Of this the total American this	
week	4,795
Of this the total American last	
week	4,654
Of this the total American last	
year	4,561
All other kinds this week	1,212
All other kinds last year	1,586
Visible in the U. S. this week	2,874
Visible this date last year	1,974
Visible in other countries this	
week	3,135
Visible this date last year	4,175



WE MAKE THE BEST

Spinning and Twisting **TRAVELERS** Of Every Description



AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.
Providence, R. I.

Southern Representative
MATTHIAS OUSLEY, Jr.
Box 126, Greenville, S. C.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

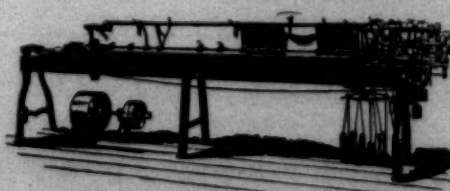
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

IMPROVED INMAN AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

COLE BROTHERS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.



The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—While the yarn market has shown more strength since the new year opened, there has not been much trading. The inquiry for large lots of yarns for future deliveries is much better, and only the advanced prices quoted by spinners has prevented sales for future deliveries. There was some improvement of deliveries on old contracts, some manufacturers calling for twice the quantities they have been receiving. Collections continue to be poor.

Conditions in the hosiery trade are spotty. Some mills are making full time while others are not working to capacity. Some knitters received good orders last week, and report that the outlook is steadily growing better. There is a general belief that the export demand for hosiery is going to be a large factor in the trade. Aside from the orders for socks for army use, it is expected that good business will be had in supplying socks to the civilians in the countries now at war. Some large distributors placed orders last week for goods for delivery next fall, and this is taken to mean they are gradually abandoning the hand to mouth policy.

Last week the demand for combed yarns showed signs of improving. As these yarns have been very dull for some time, there is a large stock of them in this market, and as a result prices are very irregular. Southern frame spun single peeler sold on the basis of 19 and 20 cents a pound for 10s.

During the week there were sales of carded cones ranging in quantity from a few cases for immediate to 15,000 and 20,000 pounds for deliveries running to April 1. Sales of 14s Southern frame spun cones were made for 14 1-2 to 15 cents; 16s sold for 15 cents; 18s sold for 15 1-2 and 16 cents; 30s splicing cones sold for 18 1-2 cents; 22s cones sold for 17 cents. Eastern 18s mule spun cones sold for 18 cents; Eastern 40s splicing cones sold for 23 to 24 cents.

Southern Single Skeins.

3s to 8s.....	12	—
10s.....	13	—
12s.....	13 1-2	—
14s.....	13 1-2-14	—
14s.....	13 1-2-14	—
16s.....	14	—14 1-2
20s.....	15	—
24s.....	15 1-2-16	—
26s.....	16	—16 1-2
30s.....	17	—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

8s.....	12 1-2-13	—
10s.....	13	—
12s.....	13	—
14s.....	13	—13 1-2
16s.....	13 1-2-14	—
20s.....	15	—
24s.....	15 1-2-16	—
26s.....	16 1-2	—
30s.....	17	—

50s.....	31 1-2-32 1-2	—
60s.....	35	—

Southern Single Warps.

8s.....	12 1-2-13	—
10s.....	13 1-2	—
12s.....	13 1-2	—
14s.....	13 1-2-14	—
16s.....	14	—14 1-2
20s.....	15	—
24s.....	16	—
26s.....	16 1-2	—
30s.....	17	—
40s.....	22	—
50s.....	31	—32

Southern Two-Ply Warps.

8s.....	13	—
10s.....	13 1-2	—
12s.....	14	—
14s.....	14 1-2-15	—
16s.....	15	—15 1-2
20s.....	15 1-2	—
24s.....	16	—16 1-2
26s.....	16 1-2-17	—
30s.....	17 1-2	—
40s.....	17 1-2	—
40s.....	22 1-2-23 1-2	—
50s.....	32	—

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cone.

8s.....	13 1-2-14	—
10s.....	14 1-2-15	—
12s.....	14 1-2-15 1-2	—
14s.....	15	—16
16s.....	15 1-2-16	—
18s.....	16	—16 1-2
20s.....	16 1-2	—
22s.....	16 1-2-17	—
24s.....	17	—17 1-2
24s.....	17	—17 1-2
26s.....	17 1-2-18	—
30s.....	18 1-2	—

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins.

9-4 slack.....	14 1-2	—
8-4 slack.....	14 1-2	—
8-3-4 hard twist.....	12 1-2-13	—

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins.

22s.....	17	—
24s.....	17 1-2	—
26s.....	18	—
30s.....	18 1-2-19	—
36s.....	21	—21 1-2
40s.....	24	—
50s.....	28	—29
60s.....	35	—35 1-2

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s.....	23	—23 1-2
24s.....	25	—
30s.....	28	—28 1-2
40s.....	33	—33 1-2
50s.....	37	—38
60s.....	42	—44
70s.....	50	—52
80s.....	60	—63

"Your honor," said the foreman of the jury, "this lady is suing this gent for \$10,000 for a stolen kiss." "Correct," responded the judge. "You are to decide if it was worth it." "That's the point, your honor. Could the jury have a sample?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

F. C. Abbott & Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

Southern Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Piedmont Mfg. Co.....	145	...
Salisbury.....	150	...
Roberde.....	160	...
Raleigh Cotton Mill.....	85	...
Steele Cotton Mill.....	106	...
Spartan Mill.....	110	...
Vance Mills.....	107	...
Victory Mfg. Co.....	66	...
Ware Shoals.....	70	75
Washington Mills.....	10	...
Washington Mills, pfd.....	100	...
Woodlawn.....	121	125
Woodside Mills Co., guar.....	100	...
Woodside, pfd.....	80	37 1/2
Woodside, com.....	125	...
Wiscasset.....	125	...
Williamston, com.....	100	...
Williamston, pfd.....	90	...
Young-Hartsell.....	90	...
Abbeville, com.....	85	...
Aragon.....	49	...
American Spinning, com.....	150	...
Alpine, pfd.....	100	...
Alta Vista.....	86	...
Armstrong.....	100	...
Arcadia, S. C., pfd.....	94	...
Arlington.....	136	...
Brown, com.....	120	...
Brown, pfd.....	100	...
Cannon.....	125	...
Cabarrus.....	120	...
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.....	100	...
Chronicle.....	160	...
Cliffside.....	190	195
Columbus Mfg.....	85	...
Dixie Cotton Mill, N. C.....	60	...
Dakota.....	125	...
Elba Mfg. Co., pfd.....	100	...
Entwistle Mfg. Co.....	100	115
Efrd, N. C.....	110	...
Erwin, com.....	155	...
Erwin, pfd.....	100	...
Easley.....	175	...
Flint.....	200	...
Florence.....	125	...
Gaston Mfg.....	85	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co.....	57	...
Gibson.....	100	...
Gibson pfd.....	100	...
Glenwood.....	96	...
Gray Mfg. Co.....	125	...
Henrietta.....	117	125
Highland Park.....	200	203
Highland Park, pfd.....	102	...
Imperial.....	136	...
Kesler.....	161	...
Lancaster Mills, pfd.....	95	...
Limestone.....	150	...
Loray Mills pfd.....	85	...
Loray, com.....	10	...
Lowell.....	200	...
Marion.....	75	...
Marlboro Cotton Mill.....	50	...
Majestic.....	150	...
Modena.....	105	...
Ozark.....	110	...
Paola.....	70	...
Pacolet, com.....	100	103
Pacolet, 1st pfd.....	100	103
Parker, common.....	5	10
Parker Mills, pfd.....	30	...
Parker Mills, guaranteed.....	87 1/2	...
Patterson.....	129	...
Poe Mfg. Co.....	90	101

Anthragene Chrome Blue R. W. N. Patented.

As we go to press, we are in receipt of a copy of Supplement No. 57, which shows a series of four valuable shades of bright, dark blue on worsted cloth obtained by using Anthracene Chrome Blue R W N Patented, in combination with either the chrome mordant, afterchrome or anthracene chromate process for dyeing.

This new dyestuff seems to be particularly fast to light, alkalies, carbonizing, decatizing and sulphuring and in consequence is useful for the dyeing of a wide line of fabrics that are intended for severe wear.

The Supplement before us contains the details of several practical dyeing processes adapted to this color and a copy should be in the hands of every working piece-goods dyer, and no doubt the Cassella Color Company, at any of its branches, will comply with requests for the same.

To the Textile Industry of America. A Prosperous 1915.

This prosperity will depend greatly on the speedy termination of the wholesale murdering which is going on at present.

When the rush for merchandise develops every textile plant in this country should be read to meet it.

Yours will not be ready unless it uses Sizol.

The slasher room is without doubt the nerve center of the weave and finishing rooms and a poorly sized warp is as hard to handle as a nerveless muscle.

Use the right quantity of SIZOL and you will get bigger production, better goods and more prosperity than ever before.

The Sewdel Mfg. Co.,
Jersey City, N. J.

Manufacturing Men Form Organization.

Altnata, Ga.—For the purpose of organizing the manufacturers of Georgia in an association for mutual benefit and protection, temporary organization of the Georgia State Manufacturers' Association has been perfected, offices have been opened in Atlanta with William W. Horne as secretary, and a campaign will shortly be made among manufacturers over the state to enroll them as members of a permanent organization.

The organizers are as follows: Fred B. Gordon, Columbus; Oscar Elsas, Atlanta; H. P. Meikelham, Lindale; J. B. Sullivan, Rome; William Kobee, Savannah; George R. Lombard, Augusta; Julius Gresham, Griffin; L. Dickey, Atlanta; H. A. Doan, Rome; W. P. Stevens, Macon; T. K. Glenn, Atlanta.

The purposes of the organization, briefly stated are as follows:

To encourage manufacture at home of home materials; to encourage a home market for Georgia manufactured products; to minimize trade abuses; to secure legislative enactment to safeguard Georgia manufacturers and to oppose legislation inimical to their interests; to protect unfair freight rates; to disseminate valuable information to members; to extend personal acquaintances.

Personal Items

John T. Carver is now filling a position with the Westminster Shuttle Works, Westminster, S. C.

T. L. Garriss of the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., has accepted a position at Salisbury, N. C.

R. E. Hutherland of Mt. Carmel, S. C., has accepted a position with the Brogon Mills, of Anderson, S. C.

R. A. Petrea of the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., is now fixing looms at the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

J. G. McDonald has resigned as superintendent of Marlboro Mills No. 3, McColl, S. C., and accepted a position with the Biadenboro (N. C.) Mills.

Mill Operatives Declared Not Guilty.

A jury in the Court of General Sessions at Spartanburg, S. C., acquitted Bert Harper, a young white man of the Saxon Mill village, of the charge of murder, upon which he was brought to trial. Harper was charged with the killing of Boyce Stone, on the night of October 27, at Harper's home.

Testimony was introduced to show that Stone came to Harper's house during the night and demanded entrance. This being refused, it is declared that he endeavored to force his way in, whereupon Harper fired upon and fatally injured him.

Large Skirt at Caroleen.

Caroleen, N. C.—For one time in its brief history Caroleen claims to be a leading town in the State in fashions. Ladies of this place are actually making and wearing skirts lacking many yards of being hobbles. Then men, it seems, are holding indignation meetings, protesting that they are unable to pay for five extra yards of calico to put into every dress.

Rev. S. M. Davis says the hoop-skirts, many feet in circumference, worn by his first sweetheart and the other girls back in the sixties, are coming back into the pathway of style, beauty and lean pocketbooks.

Urges Knit Goods Men to be Cautious on Prices.

Jobbers should proceed cautiously in readjusting prices of knit goods to the new conditions obtaining in the market for raw cotton, was the advice of C. W. Dickinson, president of the Jobbers' Association of Knit Goods Buyers, at the annual convention in the Waldorf-Astoria Jan. 11th. The unprecedented low price of raw cotton, Mr. Dickinson said, has meant losses to the knit goods jobbers on the stocks they have on hand. The advance of the year showed that the unexpected is liable to happen and must be provided for.

A Few Letters.

(Continued from Page 9.)

You ought to let the white-tied sky-pilot dictate the management of your mill.

If you refuse to comply, to Washington we will go, with statistics and facts, which we know are not true. We have got to do this, we cannot deny, for the National Committee are furnishing us pie. You are surely robbing childhood, and you ought to be in JAIL.

Be a chronic grumbler, misrepresent the facts.

Roast the public benefactors, there is safety there;

But to attend to your own business, is a crime so low and base,

That a mill man guilty of it, ought to go and hide his face.

Change the builders song triumphant for the would-be leaders wail,

Or we'll think you've robbed our Southland of its manhood, and womanhood, and we'll pack you off to JAIL.

Wishing you much success, I am,
Yours very truly,

Ben F. Houston.

Civil Service Examination For Textile Tester.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for specialist in cotton testing, for men only. From the registers of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill vacancies in these position in the office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from \$1,800 to \$3,000 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications, unless it is found to be in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion.

The duties of these positions will be to supervise or assist in investigations and mill tests relating to waste content, tensile strength, and other manufacturing and bleaching qualities of the various grades, qualities and varieties of cotton, and also to assist in the cotton grading and standardization work of the department.

Competitors will not be assembled

for examination, but will be rated on the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated:

Subjects.	Weights.
1. Education	25
2. Experience	45
3. Thesis or discussion.....	30
Total	100

Graduation from a four-year course from a college or university of recognized standing, such education to have included or have been supplemented by a full textile school course; and at least five years' subsequent experience in a supervisory, administrative, or teaching capacity, in cotton manufacturing or textile school work immediately preceding the date of this examination, are prerequisites for consideration for Grade 1. Experience of this kind which is incidental to other experience will not be accepted.

Graduation from a four-year course from a college or university of recognized standing, or from a full course in a textile school of recognized standing, and at least two years' subsequent experience in cotton manufacturing, or teaching in textile schools immediately preceding the date of this examination, are prerequisites for consideration for Grade 2. Experience of this kind which is incidental to other experience will not be accepted.

A thesis or discussion may be submitted in lieu of the publications mentioned in Form 2095. If such a thesis or discussion is submitted it must deal with some phase of the general subject of cotton manufacturing. Statements as to education and experience are accepted subject to verification.

Applicants for Grade 1 positions must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday, and applicants for Grade 2 positions must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination.

Under an act of Congress applicants for this examination must have been actually domiciled in the State or Territory in which they reside for at least one year previous to the date of the examination.

This examination is open to all men who are citizens of the United States and who meet the requirements.

Persons who meet the requirements and desire this examination should at once apply for Forms 30A and 2095, stating the title of the examination for which the forms are desired, to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.; the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board, Post Office, Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Cal.; Customhouse, New York, N. Y.; New Orleans, La.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Old Customhouse, St. Louis, Mo.; or to the Chairman of the Porto Rican Civil Service Commission, San Juan, P. R. No application will be accepted unless properly executed, excluding the medical certificate, and filed with the Commission at Washington, with the material required, prior to the hour of closing business on February 2, 1915.

Issued January 4, 1915.

SPINNING RINGS Best Quality Guaranteed

Also Manufacturers of Drop Wires

The Connecticut Mill Supply Co.,

Torrington, Connecticut

Southern Representatives, PEARSON & RAMSAUR, Greenville, S. C.



BRUSHES--All Kinds

Repaired and Refilled

D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.,

Edgewood Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

W. H. Monty, Pres. & Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres & Sect'y

SOUTHERN SPINDLE AND FLYER COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



If your rolls are worn smooth you will not get uniform twist. If the squares are loose, you will have a back lash, which will weaken your yarn. If the necks are worn, you cannot get regular spacing between your rolls. If these troubles occur, send your rolls to us and we will remedy the ills at a small cost.

Bradford Soluble Grease



UNEXCELLED as a softening agent in the finishing of cotton fabrics. Used extensively both by finishers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of white fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON McRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position as master mechanic. 30 years experience and can furnish good references. Would like to correspond with any one needing a man. Address No. 935.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.50 per day. Have 20 years experience in mill work and am at present employed, but prefer to change. Address No. 936.

WANT position as overseer of carding or overhauling in card room. Experienced in clothing carding and general card room overhauling work. Can come on short notice. Address No. 937.

WANT position as master mechanic. Experience in cotton mill work and an expert repair man. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 938.

WANT position as carder in large mill, or carding and spinning in any size mill. Have long experience and have always made good. Now employed. Address No. 939.

WANT position as overseer of carding in medium to large size mill. Have many years experience on white and colored work, fine and coarse numbers. Married. On last job 7 years. Good references. Address No. 940.

WANT position as carder. I am now employed as carder and know how to watch my cost and my room. Reason for wanting to change will be furnished upon request. Address No. 941.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving or salesman for sizing compound. Have had long experience in the mill and as salesman and can furnish good references. Address No. 942.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience, especially on colored goods, and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 943.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Good habits. Age 26. Business college education. Long practical experience in cloth room. Good references. Address No. 944.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle mill in N. C. or S. C. Age 48. Have 30 years experience on wide variety of white and colored goods. Have been superintendent for 20 years and am now employed. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 945.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill. Age 37. Sober. Energetic. Married. Present position overseer of carding. Would consider large card room. Address No. 946.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have always given satisfaction. Would prefer mill in South Carolina. Fine references. Address No. 947.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. Age 26. Married. Strictly sober. Long experience and good references. Address No. 948.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience on both colored and white work and am now employed. Fine references. Address No. 949.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Now employed as overseer. Married. Age 27. Long experience. Address No. 950.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or weaving. Thoroughly practical man, at present employed as superintendent. Married and strictly temperate, 29 years experience, 16 years as overseer and superintendent; best of references; labor cost at present very low. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address No. 951.

WANT position as superintendent. Age 45. Had 25 years practical experience and am experienced on many classes of goods. Strictly sober. Can furnish good references. Address No. 952.

WANT position as superintendent of cotton yarn, weaving or hosiery mill. Am a practical mill man, who thoroughly understands machinery, manufacturing in every detail, and am a carder, comb, ring spinner and twisting, spooling, warping. 24 years experience. Address No. 953.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience both as carder and superintendent on both yarn and weaving mills. Can give satisfactory references. Address No. 954.

WANT position as machinist or master mechanic. Have had long experience in cotton mill work and can give former employers as reference. Address No. 955.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrician for cotton mill. Have six years practical and technical experience. Now employed but can change on short notice. Address No. 956.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Am now employed, but want larger job. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 957.

WANT position as superintendent. Have 18 years experience as superintendent. Have held present position for 10 years and given satisfaction, but want larger mill. Good references. Address No. 958.

WANT position as carder or machinist. Now employed but prefer to change. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 959.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have 1 years experience as second hand and overseer on both Draper and plain looms. Am now employed but prefer to change. Married and strictly sober. Can furnish references. Address No. 960.

WANT position as cloth room overseer of medium or large size mill. Have 14 years experience on wide variety of fabrics and also understand napping. Age 35. Married. Now employed. Address No. 961.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 32. Strictly sober and reliable. Have 8 years experience as overseer and can furnish the very best of references. Address No. 962.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. 18 years experience in spinning and winding. Age 29. Employed as overseer at present. Can furnish good references. Address No. 963.

WANT position as overseer of finishing, shipping clerk or cotton weigher. Married. Sober. Experienced. Good reasons for desiring to change. Address No. 964.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine goods. Sober. Reliable. Fine references. Address No. 965.

WANT position as overseer of finishing on plain or fancy ginghams. 10 years experience on fancy finishing and general cloth room work. Now employed. Fine references. Address No. 966.

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WANT position as machinist by an all round shop man of eight years experience. Age 28. Married. References from former employers. Address No. 967.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in a small mill, or overseer spinning in a large mill. Have had long experience in both and can give the best of references. Address No. 968.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am now employed in large mill and am giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Good experience and references. Address No. 969.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience especially on colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references as to ability and character. Address No. 970.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can furnish all former employees as references. Address No. 971.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room and shipping. 8 years experience as overseer and shipping clerk. At present employed. Age 33. Married. Strictly sober. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 972.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and have always made good because I get results. Good references. Address No. 973.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 33. Now employed but have the best reasons for wanting to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 974.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience, especially on fine combed yarns. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 975.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. 16 years in those positions and always gave satisfaction. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 976.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager. Have good experience on both white and colored goods and am good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 977.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as carder and spinner and superintendent. Can furnish first-class references from present and former employers. Address No. 978.

WANT position as superintendent by a practical man. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all the details connected with the manufacturing of cotton goods. Can give A-1 reference as to my executive ability and character. Address No. 979.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both Draper and Stafford looms and am now employed but would change for larger job. Address No. 980.

WANT position as roller coverer. Have long experience and turn out first class work. Would like to correspond with mill needing competent man. Address No. 981.

WANT position as carder, spinner or superintendent, but have had more experience as carder. Am 33 years old, married, sober and reliable. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 982.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Experienced for many years. Am employed at present, but want to change. Satisfactory references. Address 983.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 17 years experience on plain and check work. Have good training on cost, quality and quantity. Have reputation as a good manager of help. Address No. 984.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but want to change for good reasons. Can furnish good references from former employers. Address 985.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience and can give satisfactory references. Now employed, but have good reasons for wanting to change. Address 986.

WANT position as superintendent of either spinning or weaving mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 987.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed in large mill but for good reasons would prefer to change. Have long experience and can furnish entirely satisfactory references. Address No. 988.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced in both yarn and weaving mills and can give satisfaction. Am now employed, but would change for larger mill. Address No. 990.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish first class references from former employers. Strictly sober. Address No. 991.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Special experience on combers and fine yarns, but also have experience on coarse goods. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 992.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrical engineer. Age 30. Married. Now employed in this capacity and can furnish best of references. Address No. 993.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. 18 years experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 994.

WANT position as superintendent or position as traveling salesman. Am now employed as superintendent but have also had traveling experience and can furnish satisfactory references for either position. Address No. 995.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing and bleaching. Have handled skeins, warps, raw stock, beams and cops, natural and mercerized yarn. Used to indigo, direct and sulphur colors. Age 29. Married. Good references. Address No. 997.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Age 30. Married. Have eight years experience as cloth room overseer in good mills. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 998.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Thoroughly practical man at present employed as overseer of weaving. Married and strictly temperate, 38 years old. Have had 12 years experience as overseer of weaving. Will be pleased to submit reference and correspond with any good mill. Address No. 999.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and always give satisfaction. Reason for changing, better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 1000.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long practical experience on all classes of yarns from 4's to 180's. Also experienced on automobile tires and similar fabrics. Address No. 1001.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Long experience and good references. Address No. 1002.

WANT position of overseer of spinning or twisting or both. Now employed in first-class mill. Married. Strictly sober. Best references. Address No. 1003.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and designing in large mill. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Good references. Address No. 1004.

WANT position of bookkeeper, stenographer or timekeeper or responsible place in mill office where

there is a chance of promotion. Age 24. Sober. Can furnish good reference. Three years experience in mill office work. Address No. 1005.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Have had large experience as superintendent and can furnish satisfactory references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 1006.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on both coarse and fine numbers, white and colored. Prefer Ga. or S. C. Sober. Good manager of help. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1007.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can furnish fine references. Have 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Strictly sober. Address No. 1008.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Many years experience and always made good. Can furnish best of references from all former employers. Address No. 1015.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or superintendent. Have had long experience in both positions and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1016.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent in small or medium size yarn mill. Am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1017.

WANT position as superintendent. Am young man of good education and also education and also long practical experience. Am now employed but want larger mill. Address No. 1018.

WANT position as chief engineer and master mechanic. Age 36. Have 10 years experience and am not afraid of work. Have family of mill help. Good references. Address No. 1009.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and am giving satisfaction, but want larger room. Have always made good. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1010.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1011.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1012.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in small mill or second hand in large room. Age 32. Have 15 years experience. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1013.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now employed in charge of winding and spooling. Can change for better job. 20 years in mill. 10 years as overseer. Also have diploma in cotton carding and spinning and will deliver the

goods. Age 37. Married. Temperate. Address 1014.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill. Long service and good training. Can build up run down plant to point of efficiency. Hustle and economical manager. Have never used liquor or cigarettes. Age 35. Married. Let me figure with you if your results are not what you desire. Address No. 1020.

WANT position as manager or superintendent and also in cost finding department of large mill corporation. Best of references. Address No. 1021.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Can furnish first class references, as to ability and habits from all former employers. Can get results. Address No. 1022.

WANT position as superintendent by practical man with executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get possible results. 40 years as superintendent, 12 years as overseer. Experienced on plain and fancy weaves. A-1 references. Address No. 1023.

WANT position as superintendent of 5,000 to 15,000 spindle mill, either weaving or spinning. 27 years practical experience. Now employed as superintendent. Have experience in some of largest mills in South. Good references. Address No. 1025.

WANT position as overseer of carding in medium size mill or second hand in a large room. 12 years experience in card room. 5 years as second hand and grinder. Good references. Address No. 1026.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 33 and have had lots of experience in cotton mill work. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1028.

WANT position as overseer. Now employed as erector, but wish to secure position as spinner. Long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 1027.

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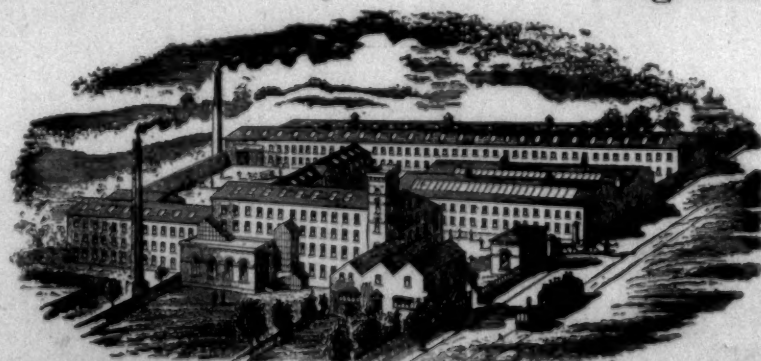
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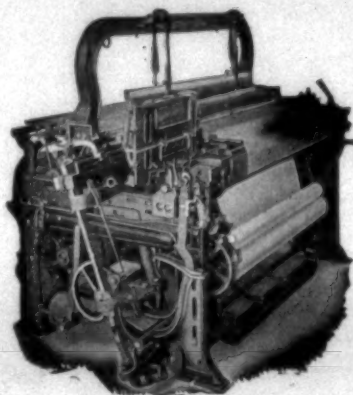
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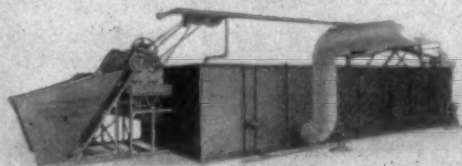
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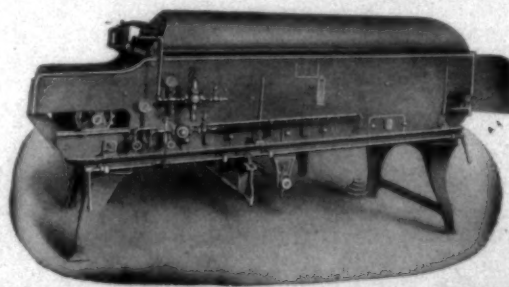
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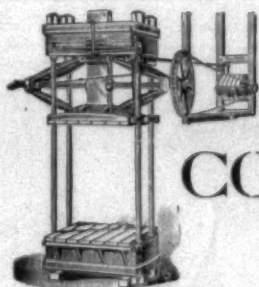
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